

year by year. By this course, not only a uniform, but an improved stock may be kept up. It would be better to grow this "best selection" elsewhere, if freedom from inoculation could be insured. I find, however, small plots are in this way most injured, and have therefore, adopted the above course, *i. e.*, to plant them in the midst of the general crop. They are but slightly affected in this way—generally true to their stock.

**PLANTS FOR TRANSPLANTING**—In the early part of August, I prepare a large seed bed, or plot of ground, sufficiently large upon which to grow the number of plants I require for transplanting. An acre of land well filled with young, strong plants, will transplant a large breadth possibly 15 to 20 acres. The land should be brought to a fine stilt, as for turnips. I sow from the stock of my "best selected;" and if nicely sown, or equally dried, and not too thickly, they will not require further attention till the season for transplanting. If they come up too thickly, they will require thinning, as it is necessary to have a good bulb to each plant: but a small one, of walnut size, will suffice.

**TRANSPLANTING**—The season for transplanting may be taken to be any open weather prior to the month of February, and even in that month I have succeeded; but the operation ought to be completed in November, or earlier if convenient, as the more the plants grow before the severe weather sets in, the firmer hold they have upon the soil, and the greater is their safety. My practice is, to plough the prepared land immediately before setting, in about ten-inch furrows. When all is in readiness, and the weather suitable, I carry on the whole operation together. The bulbs are drawn and planted the same day. In setting, each setter is attended by a lad, who, carrying a quantity of plants in his basket, carefully deposits one in each hole, or rather cleft made by the setter. The setter, with his spade advancing along every alternate furrow, makes a cleft at about 12 to 15-inch intervals, according to the size of the plants—the larger the plants the wider the interval. With his foot he closes one cleft upon the plant as he advances to make another, and in this way he proceeds expeditiously and satisfactorily. In dry open weather during the winter they should be looked over, to see that all the plants are fairly earthed up, and all vacant spaces renewed. Early in the spring they should be well hoed and cleaned, and the bulbs kept firmly pressed to the soil by the foot, if needed.

**FLOWERING**.—This is an important part of the management, and if neglected many evils arise: bastards and intermixtures will show themselves in succeeding crops. Like many secrets in business, this is simple enough when known. Yellow-fleshed turnips produce a light pale yellow-colored flower. White-fleshed sorts, a bright deep gay yellow colour. This is the chief distinction. All bulbs therefore, bearing a flower differing from the general stock must be pulled up and destroyed as soon as they appear. This will require almost daily attention, as the pollen would, immediately on appearing, inoculate its neighbours. The varieties of white-fleshed turnips produce the same coloured flowers. The detection of Red Rounds amongst White or Green Globes is, I believe out of the question—it must be detected in the setting; but yellow-fleshed turnips, particularly Swedes, are easily seen: but the Scotch yellow, and some of the hybrids, are with difficulty detected.

**HARVESTING**.—The period of ripening is from the latter end of June to the beginning of August, according to the variety. Swedes are the latest sort. The ripening may readily be known by the change

of colour. A good rule is this, when the undergrowing pods are of a deep-purple colour, the overgrowing pods will generally be dead ripe. The whole may then be cut. My practice is to cut the crop into reaps, and tie them into small sheaves. If the weather is hot and fine, I generally thrash from the field; but if unsuitable, I put the crop into stack in the same way as the mustard crop, *i. e.*, commencing with a round shock in the middle of the steddle, and lying round to the outside. In this way the stack may be built so as to allow the bottom end of the sheaves at all times to droop downwards, so as to shoot off rain.

**THRASHING AND DRESSING FOR MARKET**.—The thrashing may be either by flail or machine. I prefer the flail, as less is thereby split. On a large cloth, five or six flails will thrash much seed in a day; and dressing may most advantageously proceed at the same time. This I generally complete with proper seed sieves by aid of wind only, as but few dressing machines are well calculated for dressing seeds properly. Of course it will require passing through the sieves till it is well dressed. The sieves I use are of wire; the meshes, from four to eight strands to the inch. A common corn-ridge will do to separate the seed from the cob. The seed if thoroughly dry, will keep well for years; but if in the slightest degree damp, it is best to let it remain in stack till the following spring.—*Mark Lane Express.*

### GREAT FRAUD IN GUANO.

[From the Country Gentleman.]

Every one acquainted with the guano trade of Great Britain is aware that adulteration is carried on to an enormous extent. The laws are stringent, and the penalties in case of detection severe, yet the profits are so large and the difficulty of proving the fraud so great, that numbers of dishonest men are willing to brave the chances of detection. The agricultural press, when in the hands of honest, independent men, untrammelled by business connections, is the great safeguard against these and other impositions; but, though the British agricultural journals are mostly of a high tone and character, their price prevents an extensive circulation; and, indeed, comparatively few farmers take any agricultural paper whatever. Under such circumstances, therefore, it is no wonder that fraudulent manure dealers reap a rich harvest.

We have long been convinced that there were parties in this country engaged in manufacturing various artificial fertilizers which are of little value—and we have done our part towards exposing their fraudulent practices. We were also aware that inferior guanos are often sold under an assurance that they are equal or superior to the best Peruvian, but we had no idea that there was any one in this country engaged in the manufacture of guano. We are sorry to say we have been deceived. Numerous as are our agricultural papers, great as are their circulation and influence, they are found insufficient to prevent unscrupulous men from attempting to palm off on the credulous farmers of our broad domain a comparatively worthless article, at a high price, under a false name, and, what is most to be regretted, it is one of the professed friends and teachers of scientific agriculture, that is engaged in this deception.

How we discovered this fraud, we are not at liberty to state. Suffice it to say, that some six weeks ago, we were informed that an article known as